

CENTRALIZED IP VIDEO GATEWAY WITH PORT
EXTENDERS HAVING REMOTE CONTROL INTERFACES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates in general to distribution of video programs over digital networks, and, more specifically, to a central gateway apparatus for receiving and distributing video from a digital
10 network (such as the Internet) to standard television sets within a site.

Use of a standard television set as a portal to the world-wide web has become available with the introduction of "set-top boxes" and other dedicated equipment that
15 connects to an Internet service provider and to the television. Because of all the functionality that is required of the set-top box, it is a relatively expensive unit. For example, a set-top box for connecting with one television may include a modem, a powerful microprocessor
20 and operating system, extensive RAM, a large hard disk drive, special purpose circuits, and numerous interfaces and controls. Thus, a consumer is faced with an investment similar to acquiring a personal computer for each television that is to be able to access set-top
25 services. However, many homes or offices include two or more televisions throughout the site and the expense of providing a set-top box for each television becomes undesirably high.

With improvements in bandwidth of connections to
30 the Internet and improvements in video and audio

compression techniques, delivering a wide range of video content (e.g., Video On-Demand, IP TV, video conferencing, and other services) is becoming feasible. The potential breadth of unique video selections, services, or content in the content of the Internet or other digital networks is very great. Furthermore, existing programming provided by analog cable service and by analog and digital wireless broadcasting could be migrated to the digital networks. Thus, a home or business may come to rely heavily on digital networking for obtaining video services such as video information, entertainment, and communication.

In the prior art, receiving such video services has required either a computer workstation or a television with a set-top box. This limits the flexibility and utility of choosing digital networking as a video solution for the entire site of the home or office. Traditional analog cable or reception of wireless broadcasting has to be maintained because it is too expensive to equip each television with its own set-top box.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has the advantage of greatly reducing hardware costs in connection with providing digital networking video services to a plurality of conventional television sets.

In one aspect of the invention, apparatus for providing video content to a plurality of televisions

comprises a centralized gateway and a plurality of port
extender modules. The centralized gateway connects to
the plurality of televisions and to a digital network
supplying packet-based video content according to a
5 plurality of selectable video feeds. The centralized
gateway includes a wide-area network interface for
receiving network packets from the digital network, a
processor coupled to the wide-area network interface for
initiating requests for selected video feeds and for
10 converting the received network packets into at least one
compressed data stream, a plurality of decoders coupled
to the processor for uncompressing a respective data
stream, and a plurality of television adapters coupled to
the decoders and each adapted to be coupled to one of the
15 televisions. The television adapters generate television
signals usable by the televisions in response to a
selected uncompressed data stream. The centralized
gateway also includes at least one gateway-to-local-area
network interface and an address server for assigning IP
20 addresses, each assigned IP address corresponding to a
respective one of the televisions.

Each port extender module is associated with a
respective television and is responsive to a
corresponding IP address. Each port extender module
25 includes at least one peripheral device interface for
connecting to a peripheral user device providing user
data. The user data includes selection data to be
provided to the processor to identify selected video
feeds for the requests. Each port extender module also
30 includes a local-area network interface coupled to the

gateway-to-local-area network interface, and a protocol encapsulation processor for transporting the user data to the local-area network interface.

The local-area network may comprise an ethernet network using cable or wireless communication or may comprise signals multiplexed onto the coaxial cables that distribute the television signals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of cable television distribution within a site.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of an improved distribution system of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a schematic, block diagram showing a centralized gateway in greater detail.

Figure 4 is a schematic, block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the centralized gateway.

Figure 5 is a block diagram showing a television adapter in greater detail.

Figure 6 is a block diagram showing a port extender module in greater detail.

Figure 7 is a schematic, block diagram of an alternative embodiment of the centralized gateway.

Figure 8 is a block diagram showing a port extender module used with the gateway of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a flowchart of a preferred method of installing and operating the centralized gateway and port extenders of the present invention.

Figure 10 is a flowchart showing a preferred method of avoiding redundant network access when a single video feed is selected at more than one television served by the centralized gateway.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figure 1, a site 10 (e.g., a home or office building) has a plurality of standard television sets 11, 12, and 13 deployed at various locations, such as in different rooms of a residence. These televisions are supplied with video content from a cable system via a cable line 14 connected to a site junction 15.

Television 13 is shown as a cable-ready television and is connected directly to incoming cable line 14 by a television supply cable or cable run 16. Television 13 is representative of the vast majority of televisions currently in service in that it is capable of receiving only an analog composite signal and not any digital signals such as digital high-definition television (HDTV) or TCP/IP. Furthermore, television 13 has no provision for connecting peripheral devices such as joysticks, keyboards, digital cameras, or the like.

Televisions 11 and 12 are connected to set-top units 20 and 21, respectively, which are connected to the cable system via cable runs 17 and 18, respectively. Units 20 and 21 may be comprised of Explorer set-tops available from Scientific-Atlanta, Inc., for example. Depending upon the services made available by the cable system provider, units 20 and 21 may provide Internet

browsing, Video On-Demand, e-mail, Voice-Over-IP, and/or other enhanced services. An integrated cable modem may be included in units 20 and 21, otherwise an external modem may be required. A user controls set-top units 20
5 and 21 with wireless remote controls 22 and 23, respectively, which may comprise a keyboard, for example.

In order to provide two locations (i.e., two televisions) at site 10 with independent access to the enhanced video services, investment in two full set-top
10 systems is required.

The present invention provides independent access to digital video services at a plurality of televisions at a much lower investment and with greater flexibility. As shown in the preferred embodiment of Figure 2, a
15 centralized gateway 25 is connected to a high speed wide-area network (WAN) 26 which can be a cable system or a digital subscriber line (DSL) service, for example. WAN connection 26 can include more than one high speed connection if greater bandwidth is desired.

Gateway 25 is connected to a plurality of
20 televisions 30, 31, and 32 in separate locations 40, 41, and 42 (i.e., separate rooms in a home) via cable runs 33, 34, and 35, respectively. The number of television connections that may be provided by gateway 25 may be
25 limited by the bandwidth available for simultaneous video feeds that can be transferred from WAN 26. Figure 2 shows support for up to four television connections with an output 36 not actually being used in the installation shown. Gateway 25 uses these connections to provide

composite analog signals of the type usable by
conventional televisions (e.g., in NTSC video format).

Gateway 25 forms a local-area network (LAN) over a
LAN media 27. LAN 27 is also connected to a plurality of
5 port extender modules 43, 44, and 45 which are preferably
installed at locations 40, 41, and 42 for association
with televisions 30, 31, and 32, respectively. Port
extenders 43-45 handle all the user control associated
with video services to be displayed on the respective
10 television. In this embodiment, port extenders 43-45
have no direct connections to their respective
televisions, their exact location depends only upon
access to LAN media 27. For a LAN using physical wiring
(e.g., UTP cable), a port extender may be typically
15 installed as a wall wart at the termination of the UTP
cable, for example. A wireless LAN can also be utilized
such that the port extenders are movable, which may
facilitate greater ease of connecting peripheral devices
46 such as a joystick, keyboard, digital camera, or the
20 like. In an alternative embodiment described below,
coaxial cable runs 33-36 provide the physical media for
the local-area network and the port extenders are
directly connected with the televisions.

Each port extender 43, 44, and 45 has a respective
25 remote control device 47, 48, and 49. Preferably, each
remote control device communicates with its respective
port extender using a unique RF link, although other
means such as infrared can be employed. Remote control
devices 47-49 allow a user to generate user data
30 including selection data to retrieve or otherwise control

display of a video feed or other graphical information from gateway 25 to a respective television. The remote control devices have various control push buttons and can be similar in form to universal remote controls currently used to control conventional televisions. Alternatively, they may be styled similar to a conventional keyboard. In addition, selection data along with other user data can be generated using other peripheral devices as described below.

As shown in Figure 3, gateway 25 includes a central processing unit (CPU) 50 connected to a PCI bus 51 and a PCI bus 52. A WAN network interface controller (NIC) 53 and a WAN NIC 54 are connected to bus 51 and are adapted to be connected to a high speed network via a DSL modem or cable modem to an Internet service provider, for example. A wireless network interface controller 55 is connected to bus 51 and is coupled wirelessly to the port extenders so that it provides a gateway-to-local-area network interface. Wireless NIC 55 may use the 802.11b standard, for example.

A dynamic host-configuration protocol (DHCP) server 56 is coupled to wireless NIC 55 through bus 51. DHCP server 56 may preferably be a software application running on CPU 50. When any port extenders are first connected to the LAN, DHCP server 56 automatically configures them within the network to assign them unique IP addresses for subsequent addressing of network traffic to and from the port extenders. Each IP address also becomes associated with the particular television which is to be controlled by a respective port extender either

automatically or during an initial set-up when a port extender is first activated in the network. Gateway 25 may be assigned a static address or addresses on the WAN, or if a dynamic address is used then DHCP server 56
5 operates to receive a dynamic address from the WAN.

A hard disk drive 57 is connected to CPU 50 via bus 52 and provides a storage media for video files and other files as known in the art. A decoder 60 (such as an MPEG-II decoder) is coupled to bus 52 and provides
10 decoded audio and video signals to a TV adapter 61 which couples a television output signal to a coaxial cable connection 62 (and further to television 30 through cable run 33 in Figure 2, for example). Figure 3 shows a total of four output channels for connecting to four separate
15 cable runs, each driving a respective television. Thus, decoders 63, 66, and 70 provide decoded audio and video signals to TV adapters 64, 67, and 71, respectively, which each couples a respective television output signal to a respective coaxial cable connection 65, 68, or 72.
20 Each TV adapter 65, 68, and 72 is also connected directly to bus 52 for receiving graphical images or other video or audio signals that are not compressed and do not need to be decoded.

In operation, CPU 50 initiates requests for video
25 feeds (e.g., streaming video, Video On-Demand, digital pay-per-view, or IP TV channels) based on selection data received as LAN traffic from a port extender. The WAN provides the requested video feed in the form of network packets addressed to gateway 25. The original selection
30 data specifies an IP address assigned to the port

extender originating a request. Network packets are converted into appropriate audio and video signals usable by a television. Based on the IP address of the original selection data, these signals are directed to the coaxial cable connection corresponding to the television or television supply cable associated with the port extender assigned to that IP address.

To conserve bandwidth, video and audio received from the WAN is typically compressed (e.g., using the MPEG-II format). CPU 50, after receiving network packets corresponding to a selected video feed, converts the network packet data into a compressed data stream. CPU 50 identifies the coaxial cable connection to which the audio/video content should be sent and sends the compressed data stream to the appropriate decoder. The compressed data stream is uncompressed in the decoder and forwarded to the TV adapter, which preferably generates an analog composite signal for transmitting to the television tuner (e.g., using a standard broadcast channel).

Video content from any video feed can be stored (i.e., recorded) in disk drive 57 in order to provide the functioning of a video recorder. The recorder preferably supports full motion video including pause, fast forward, rewind, and other functions normally found on a video recorder. These functions are controlled through the remote control interface of a port extender or through another peripheral device interface. Audio/video content is preferably stored in a compressed format.

Figure 4 shows an alternative embodiment of gateway 25 wherein a physical LAN media such as UTP cable is utilized instead of a wireless LAN media. Thus, LAN network interface controllers 73-76 are incorporated into gateway 25 to support the four separate output channels. A single LAN NIC could be used to connect to all port extenders using a shared communication link, but due to the high data rates associated with some peripheral devices to be connected to the port extenders separate NIC's and unshared UTP cables between each port extender and gateway 25 are preferred.

Figure 4 also shows an alternative embodiment using fewer decoders. MPEG decoders can be a relatively expensive function to include in gateway 25. Thus, it may sometimes be desirable to reduce the number of available decoders since it would often be true that less than all of the televisions in a particular system were accessing separate compressed video feeds simultaneously. Therefore, a pair of decoders 60 and 63 have their decoded outputs connected to a switch 77. Switch 77 is also connected to bus 52 so that CPU 50 can configure switch 77 whereby each decoder output can be directed to any one or more of TV adapters 62, 65, 68, or 72.

A TV adapter is shown in greater detail in Figure 5. A conventional video/audio processor 80 receives uncompressed video and audio signals from a decoder at one input and receives digital graphics (e.g., static video frames) at another input. Processor 80 generates analog audio/video signals using standard formatting. The audio/video signals from processor 80 are encoded

into a standard television display format, such as NTSC,
in an encoder 81. Finally, the encoded signals are
modulated onto a standard broadcast channel (e.g.,
broadcast channel 3) for coupling to the input of a
5 television via standard RG59 coaxial cabling installed in
the site.

A port extender module of the present invention is
shown in greater detail in Figure 6. Port extender 43
includes a protocol encapsulation processor 85. A
10 network interface controller 84 is connected to processor
85 and interfaces the port extender to the gateway via
the LAN media (either wired or wireless). Processor 85
includes a memory 86 which stores an IP address assigned
to the port extender by the DHCP server.

15 Port extender 43 includes a plurality of peripheral
interfaces for connecting to various peripheral devices.
Each interface is connected to processor 85 which
translates or encapsulates user data (including selection
data) from the peripheral devices for transport to the
20 gateway through NIC 84. Returning user data from the
gateway is also extracted by processor 85 and passed to a
respective peripheral interface.

The peripheral interfaces include an RF remote
control interface 87 for initially receiving selection
25 data from RF remote control 47. Preferably, a remote
control similar to those controlling channel access for
standard television program access is employed to provide
a user experience similar to conventional television
watching. Furthermore, remote control 47 may be a
30 universal remote so that the television can still be

controlled to use other signal inputs coupled to the television, such as a DVD player.

Serial interfaces contained on port extender 43 include a USB interface 88 and a Firewire interface 89.

5 Each serial interface may include multiple connectors for simultaneously connecting to multiple serial devices 90 such as a digital camera or a mouse. A keyboard interface 91 is provided for a keyboard 92 and a game port interface is provided for one or more joysticks 94
10 or other gaming devices using a standard game port connector.

The port extender as shown in Figure 6 provides a convenient and low cost termination point for keyboards, mice, joysticks, digital cameras, and other peripheral
15 devices to interact with computer-based network services via the centralized gateway. The capabilities of the port extender coupled with the gateway can provide a substitute for a personal computer in basic Internet access activities besides offering a lower cost system
20 for providing network based video programming to multiple televisions. Furthermore, the port extender can be made very small and can thus be easily hidden behind an entertainment island, for example.

Figures 7 and 8 show an alternative embodiment
25 using the RG59 coaxial cable runs between gateway 25 and the televisions as the physical media for the LAN. Due to the size or construction of a site, a wireless LAN may not always be feasible or affordable, thus requiring a hardwired local-area network. This embodiment may be

less expensive to implement for certain sites since separate LAN cables do not have to be installed.

As shown in Figure 7, each output connection 62, 65, 68, and 72 of gateway 25 has an associated

transceiver 58, 69, 79, and 96, respectively, and a multiplexer 59, 78, 95, and 97, respectively.

Preferably, the transceivers operate in a different frequency band than the band occupied by the television signals from the TV adapters. Each multiplexer sums

transmitted signals from its respective transceiver with the television signals from its respective TV adapter and couple the summed signal to the respective cable run to a television. Return signals from the port extenders are coupled from the cable runs to the input of each

transceiver 58, 69, 79, and 96 by multiplexers 59, 65, 68, and 72. Each multiplexer may be comprised of bandpass filters and a summing amplifier or may be constructed using a duplexer, for example.

Figure 8 shows a modified port extender including a splitter 98 connected to the cable run via a connector 83a and a transceiver 99 connected between splitter 98 and processor 85. Splitter 98 has a television signal output for directing television signals received from the gateway to a coaxial connector 83b. Splitter 98 may be comprised of an isolation transformer or may include bandpass filters so that network control and data signals in the separate frequency band do not reach the television, for example.

Transceiver 99 and its matching transceiver in the gateway connected to the same cable run communicate using

a protocol that supports the data rates desired.
Furthermore, each transceiver (i.e., in each port
extender and in the gateway) must interface with its
local processor. This interface may preferably be
5 comprised of a PCI bus interface, for example.

Any of the foregoing embodiments of the present
invention can be easily installed in any site using
existing television cable wiring or by installing new
cable wiring. Figure 7 shows a preferred installation
10 and operating method where existing cable wiring is
available. In step 100, a centralized gateway is
installed near the entry points of a TV cable line from a
cable TV provider. If the broadband Internet connection
to be used is the same cable, then this location is
15 obviously also the proper location for making the
necessary digital network connection(s). If a DSL
connection is being used, the entry point is typically in
the same immediate area. Thus, the centralized gateway
is connected to the wide-area network in step 101.

20 In step 102, the TV adapter outputs of the gateway
are connected to individual TV cable runs. Except where
the TV cable provides the media for the local-area
network, it must be noted at this point which TV is
associated with each cable run so that when a
25 corresponding port extender module is installed near the
TV that it can be properly associated to the correct TV
adapter. When the gateway employs separate network
interface controllers individually hardwired to each port
extender by UTP network cable, then this association can
30 be achieved at least partly automatically. In the event

that a wireless LAN is employed, then a set-up procedure is preferably provided to allow a user to make the association.

In step 103, the port extenders are connected to the centralized gateway. The gateway and port extenders are activated in step 104. Upon initialization, the port extenders determine that they do not have an assigned IP address within the LAN and consequently each request an IP address from the gateway in step 105. The gateway assigns IP addresses and sends them to each respective port extender in step 106.

Normal operation begins in step 107 with the port extenders exchanging user data (such as video feed selection data or video recorder selection data) with respective remote control devices or other peripheral devices as well as with the gateway. Standard network protocols are used.

Specifically with regard to selection data, the port extenders send selection data from the television users to the gateway in step 108. The protocol encapsulation processor utilizes its assigned IP address as the source IP address in network packets it transmits to the gateway, thus identifying the TV adapter output that should receive the requested video feed. In step 109, the gateway retrieves the selected video feed from the WAN. Alternatively, if the selected video feed is a video file recorded on the hard drive storage media, then the video feed is retrieved from there instead of from the WAN. The gateway generates a resulting television

signal and couples it to the cable run associated with the source IP address in step 110.

In a further embodiment of the invention, redundant retrieval of a video feed is avoided as shown in Figure

5 8. Assuming one video feed is already being retrieved as requested by one port extender module, the gateway receives selection data from a second port extender in step 111. In step 112, the gateway determines whether the same video feed is already being accessed for another
10 port extender. If it is, then the gateway uses the existing feed and couples it to the cable run associated with the source IP address of the second port extender in step 113. If the video feed is not already being accessed, then the gateway retrieves the second selected
15 video feed from the WAN in step 114. The gateway generates the second television signal in step 115 and couples it to the cable run associated with the source IP address of the second port extender.